(b) If so, how many such hospitals on wheels were imported and at what cost;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of these mobile hospitals are lying out of use; if so, reasons for which they were imported; and

(d) how many of them are lying idle and since when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) 318 Mobile Clinics were received by the Government of India each costing Rs. 8.50 lakhs under the U.K. Aid Programme. Three mobile clinics were supplied to each medical college to provide health care services to rural and semi-rural population. The use of the mobile clinics varies from institution to institution depending on a number of factors including the terrain, nature of existing rural health services and the availability of supplementary resources etc. Wherever possible these clinics are also used for other National Health Programme. Government are continuously monitoring the utilisation of these clinics.

Construction of new International Airport Terminal in Madras

1737. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to construct a new international airport terminal at Madras airport; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new international terminal building shall cover an area of approximately 9960 sq. mt. of which 7000 sq. mt. shall be provided on the ground floor and 2960 sq. mt. on the first floor. The Terminal shall have the capability to handle 6.82 lakh passengers annually. This corresponds to a peak hour handling capability of 1382 passengers i.e. 616 arriving, 616 departing and 150 transiting passengers. The building is likely to be completed in the year 1987-88 and it will be adequate to meet the requirements of anticipated passenger traffic upto 1990-91. The project will be implemented after securing the necessary approvals.

Bilateral agreement with USSR for collaboration in science, technology and social sciences

1738. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and USSR have recently agreed to develop bilateral institutional collaboration in science, engineering and technology and social science; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement (*see below*) indicating the areas agreed to for developing programmes of bilateral cooperation between the two sides is attached. It has been agreed that the Indian side would send proposals in some of the agreed areas to the Soviet side and a collaborative programme for a specified period would then be drawn up by the participating institutions and submitted to the implementing agencies, namely, the University Grants Commission in India and the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Higher and Specialised Secondary Education in USSR.

Statement

(A) *Areas agreed with the Soviet Academy of Sciences for Developing Programmes of Bilateral Cooperation*

(I) *SCIENCES ENGINEERING*

(1) **Bio-Technoogy and Genetic Engineering**

(i) Expression of cloned Genes in Heterologous Systems.

(ii) Growth and Differentiation of Plant Cells and Tissues in Culture.

(iii) Nucleic Acid Chemistry.

(2) **Environmental Sciences**

(i) Environmental Geochemistry of River Basins.

(ii) Chemistry of Water Pollution.

(iii) Crystallorgraphy (Crystal growth, Imperfections in crystals, Ferroelectric and Semi-conducting crystals).

(iv) Theoretical and Applied Mathematics.

(v) Astrophysics.

(vi) Solid State Reactions.

(vii) Lasers.

(viii) Organometallic Chemistry.

(ix) Low Temperature Physics & Cryogenics.

(x) Materials Sciences (Study of Surfaces, Amorphous and Glassy Materials).

(xi) Catalysis.

(xii) Synchrotron Radiation, Mossbaur Spectroscopy and Position Annihilation.

(xiii) Fiber Optics.

(xiv) Theory of Probability and Statistics.

(xv) Geology.

(II). *HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES*

(i) Relations between India and Central Asia in Medieval Period.

(ii) Comparative Religion.

(iii) Comparative literature.

(iv) Comparative Study of Multicultural Society of India and USSR.

(v) Archaeology, Ancient History and Culture.

(B) Areas agreed with the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Specialised Secondary Education for institutional co-operation.

1. Chemical Technology.
2. Modern Algebra.
3. Mathematical modelling of Catalytic Processes for Chemical and Petro-Chemical Industries, Working up of remote Control systems.
4. Main Trends in Synthesis and Technology of Polymorides for Construction of High Strength Composite Materials.
5. Petro Chemistry.
6. Petro and Gas Refining.
7. Inorganic Chemistry of Rare Metals.
8. Ferrous Metallurgy.

   (a) Optimisation of Processes of smelting out-of-furnance processing and casting of steel with the purpose of increasing quality of steel ingot and improving of functional characteristics of steel.

   (b) Research in the field of direct extraction of iron out of ores and steel smelting out of sponge iron.

9. Automatisation and Complex Mechanisation of Chemic and Food producing Processes.
10. Chemical Technology (Processes and apparatus of Chemic Technology).
11. Inorganic Materials Technology.
12. Chemical and Technology of Artificial Fibres producing.
13. Problems of Trimming and Dyeing of Fibrous Materials.
14. Comparative Study of Economic Growth.
15. Control Systems.
16. Regional Development/Geography of USSR—Problems of Economic Geography and Regional Planning.

17. Social-Linguistics/Language Teaching including Methodology of teaching Languages.

18. Problems of Higher Education including Management.

National award for Railway Welfare Programme

1739. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce national award for doing outstanding work in promoting family welfare programme; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A scheme of National Family Welfare awards for the best performing States/Union Territories is already in operation since 1982-83. The criteria adopted for selection of States for the year 1984-85 is given in Statement (*see below*). Schemes for giving national awards to outstanding voluntary organisations and voluntary workers and officials and non-officials and family welfare functionaries are being worked out

Statement

Cash incentive to best performing States in the field of F.W. Programme—Criteria proposed to be adopted for deciding the Award winning States/UTs during 1984-85.

I. For States having population over one crore according to 1981 Census.

1. States will be classified into 3 groups A, B & C of 5 States each according to the level of couple protection rate as on 1-4-84 arranged in the descending order.

2. Only those States will qualify for Award which have achieved during the year 1984-85.

(1) A minimum level of achievement of Family Planning targets for various methods and overall equivalent sterilisation for the year 1984-85 to be determined by the Central Government.

(2) A minimum of 1.5 per cent point increase in the Couple Protection rate over the previous year.

3. For ranking the States which qualify for the award as per eligibility criteria ii (a) and (b) above, the performance of the States will be evaluated on the basis of the following components:

(1) Percentage of targets achievement during the year 1984-85 in terms of equivalent sterilisations.

(2) A minimum of 1.5 per cent rate as compared to the increase in couple protection rate at the national level.

(3) Improvement in performance in terms of percentage achievement of targets during 1984-85 vis-a-vis percentage achievement of targets in terms of equivalent sterilisations in 1983-84.

4. The index based on criteria mentioned in para (iii) above will be further moderated for quality as judged by the reports received from the evaluation teams during the year 1984-85. The final ranking will be done on the basis of this adjusted index.

II. For States/UTs having population of less than one crores according to 1981 Census.

1. The States/UTs will be grouped into two groups (D and E) as under:—

Group D : States/UTs having population of less than 10 lakhs.

Group E: States/UTs having population of less than 10 lakhs.